

"OLD HICKORY'S" COURAGE

STORY OF AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JACKSON.

They Could Shoot at Him, But Couldn't Make Him Play the Part of a Coward—A Narrow Escape.

I never a man bore a charmed life that man was "Old Hickory." That he should live to ripe old age and die a natural death, despite his many dramatic, not to say tragic, experiences, was remarkable. But of all of General Jackson's narrow escapes there was one which borders on the supernatural. Two bullet-headed pistols of perfect construction, which at no other time were ever known to miss fire, snapped in turn at President Jackson's breast, the percussion caps exploding, but the weapons refusing to shoot! That the old hero met not the fate of two of his illustrious successors was little short of a miracle. As it was, the incident caused an intense excitement all over the country.

"I am not afraid! Let me go! They can't kill me. I can take care of myself!"

So exclaimed President Jackson one memorable day in January, fifty-nine years ago, as breaking away from his friends he rushed upon his would-be assassin. This attempt to murder General Jackson was made on the 30th of January, 1835, the same month in which, twenty years previously, he won his highest renown by his defeat of the British army at New Orleans.

On the afternoon of the day named, while President Jackson was at the Capitol, in attendance upon the funeral of Mr. Warren B. Davis, of South Carolina, one Richard Lawrence, a painter, residing in Washington, attempted to shoot him. This individual was seen to enter the hall of the House of Representatives during the delivery of the funeral sermon; before its close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern portico, near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the portico to reach his carriage at the steps of the Capitol, advanced toward the spot where Lawrence stood—who had his pistol concealed under his coat—and when he approached within two yards and a half of him, the would-be assassin leveled the pistol at the President's breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had been dropped. On the instant Lawrence

ner from the moment his eye caught his was firm and resolved until after the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink rather than resist. Lawrence was a handsome young man of about thirty-five years, small in stature, with ruddy complexion, black hair, dark eyes, and genteel deportment, and was well dressed.

The keeper of the rotunda stated that he had frequently observed the man about the Capitol so often that he had tried to draw him into conversation, but had found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. On the day in question he kept prowling about, but did not come within the railing near the member's seats. His hand was held inside his v.e.s. as if grasping something, and his lips were pale and quivering.

On his pistols being taken from him after the affair they were found to be a very elegant pair, in excellent order and loaded with powder and ball. After the affair by District Attorney Key and General Hunter, the Marshal of the district, on Lawrence's pistols. This was done with some of the remaining powder, balls and caps of the prisoner, and the result showed that, loaded in the ordinary manner, the discharge of the weapons took place every time, and their power was such that the bullet would pass through an inch board at a distance of nine yards and nearly bury itself in a second board at a further distance of about as many yards.

So great was the excitement produced by the affair that some of the most eminent opponents of the President, including such men as Clay, Calhoun, Pickens and White, were, in the frenzy of the moment, suspected of having conspired in a plot to get rid of the President.

But in this affair "there was a woman in the case" it appears. It was ascertained that some time previous Lawrence had formed an attachment for a young lady, and frequently told his sister, that he would, by his industry, soon be enabled to buy a corner lot and build on it a good house, in which he would marry the object of his attachment.

With this view he labored day and night until he had about \$300. But he was disappointed and became extremely pensive, quit all employment and would stand for hours gazing upon the spot which he had selected for his future residence. He became hopelessly insane. This was shown at his trial, when it was developed that he had claimed his right to the crown of England and had called on the President and demanded money, threatening death to him if it was not soon forthcoming.

The jury, after being out five minutes, rendered a verdict of "not guilty, he having been under the influence of insanity at the time of committing the act."

But before the trial and its termination the intense excitement produced by the act throughout the country had about wholly subsided. As for Lawrence, he was sent to a lunatic asylum, where he remained an inmate the rest of his life, nearly forty years—Washington Star.

WISE WORDS.

Capit denuhmanized is an angel.

A white lie only hurts the liar.

The law directs the head; the gospel the heart.

Hope is the gas in the balloon of ambition.

It is the real, downright, incurable fact who never knows it.

Wealth has never lost the slightest occasion to show its stupidity.

We say on tombstones what we shied not say to the man's face.

Respect is a safeguard which protects both great and small alike.

Perfect physical beauty is almost always accompanied by a coldness or simplicity.

Intuition is the lever which moves the world, but the fulcrum of intellect is necessary.

The sentiment which men find most difficult to bear is pity, especially when they deserve it.

We can exterminate a wound, but we know no remedy for the hurt produced by words.

Two souls with but a single thought don't often turn that thought on to the coast of living.

A wife is usually a powerful extingisher to the man who thinks he will set the world on fire.

A guilty conscience is like a whirlpool, drawing into itself all which would otherwise pass by.

There is nothing stronger than how small a man's office is to set men against men, fill or empty.

The biggest person has his streak; for the same reason the King gives his streak.

The President, in speaking of the great remark that Lawrence's nar-

BALLOONS AS BATTERIES.

AERONAUTICS AS A FEATURE OF MILITARY WARFARE.

To Drop Bombs From the Sky as an Army or Fleet—Balloons For Reconnoitering.

UNCLE SAM will soon be forced to consider seriously the establishment of a balloon corps as an adjunct of the army. England, Germany, and especially France have been giving much attention to this subject, and their experiments, have been so secret. Within a year the French have produced a balloon that can be steered and manoeuvred in the teeth of a wind blowing twenty miles an hour.

Cigar-shaped airships recently have been run by propellers in France on calm days at fourteen miles an hour, and double this speed will be attained before long. The Germans are said to have produced a balloon that can be steered and which will fly at great heights, but it is not known about it. A radder will operate to direct an aerial machine if the latter can be driven fast enough to give it maneuvering. The notion that an airship sustained by gases is not to be relied on is utterly false.

While the last few years ballooning has been revolutionized abroad and reduced to a science. Experts now understand how to make balloons tight, so that leakage is reduced almost to nothing. When one has a gas-bag of gold-beater's skin that will stay about thirty days, he has something to start business with.

Against balloons no armed force, on land or water, can have any means of defense or retaliation. No fort on land or at sea can withstand high explosives dropped from aloft. An airship would be absolutely safe, because no shot from a gun will do damage beyond 6000 feet above the surface of the earth. The gasbag is practically invulnerable to the action of high explosives of only 1500 feet. Besides, bullet discharged straight up in the air might do harm in falling back, as they would have the same velocity on reaching the earth again as when discharged from the canon. However, when the balloon is passed away the line of sight is changed so slowly that sharpshooters could easily pepper it with accuracy.

Even so, the balloon would not suffer importantly. A rifle bullet puncturing a great gas-bag containing 40,000 or 60,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas makes only a little hole, which is partly closed again by the broken edges of the fabric. Some gas escapes, but not enough to be of any consequence. And there is no reason for passing a hostile army or fleet at so low an elevation, inasmuch as bombs can be dropped just as well and as accurately from a point high enough to be out of reach.

Besides, the instant that a bomb is thrown the balloon rises rapidly, being relieved of that much weight. At night, or in a fog, it would be entirely safe from observation. Or it is easy enough for the airship to come down into the lower part of a cloud, whence the crew can see the enemy below while invisible to them. Thus the latter are entirely helpless.

During the siege of Paris, in the Franco-Prussian war, balloons were sent up, passing over the beleaguering armies. The aeronautes took with them homing pigeons, which carried back news to the beleaguered metropolis. These balloons were constantly fired at, and Krupp, the gun-maker, at the request of Von Moltke, designed a "balloon market" for the purpose of attacking them. Nevertheless, this sort of rifle practice proved wholly ineffective, and only those balloons were captured which were low down through extended gas.

If half a dozen aerial batteries of four balloons each were stationed at different points along the Atlantic coast no hostile fleet could come near our sea-board cities. The hostile vessels could be sunk within a few minutes by dropping nitro-glycerine cartridges upon their decks. This could be accomplished with the utmost accuracy and precision.

Dr. Myers, the aeronautical engineer, speaks of experiments made by him in killing ducks by dropping shot from an elevation of 1500 feet upon the water below. Each splash showed where the last shot fell, until the fifth or sixth shot hit the bird and killed it. Falling from so great a height the velocity of the leaden pellets was as great as if fired from a gun.

The air currents at a high elevation are always moving from west to east. Accordingly, it would be particularly easy to send war balloons to ascend on the coast and then descend over an enemy's fleet, like our many birds carrying in their claws dynamite bombs or torpedoes. Having drifted into the ships, it would be necessary for the flying battery to return in the face of the wind, but this could be accomplished very easily by using the propellers. At the same time it would be comparatively difficult for balloons sent up from hostile vessels to descend towards the shore, inasmuch as they would have to ascend an unfavorable current.

The idea, on which the Japanese Mr. Matsu has been working for some time past is an application of this principle.

containing a three-fourths vacuum, its collapse being prevented by strong ribs inside. The machine is to be propelled and steered by electric gear, while sustained and balanced by the wings of a great aeroplane. The inventor expects to be able to fill his aerial car with explosives and hover it over a city, which must pay ransom or be destroyed.

However, Professor H. A. Hazen, of Washington, an accepted authority in aeronautics, asserts that the aeroplane idea, of which Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, is the foremost advocate, is impracticable. His opinion is that man must imitate the bird, if he is ever to fly at all. The "soaring" of the bird, by which an animal many times heavier than the air is enabled to maintain itself motionless in the latter medium on extended pinions, is as yet an unexplained phenomenon. If it could be accounted for, light might be thrown on the problem of human flight. Wonderfully clever mechanical birds, by the way, which will actually fly quite a distance, have been made in France; but they are only toys.

The United States Signal Office has already constructed balloons for reconnoitering. These are intended for ascents of 1000 feet or so, being anchored to the ground by a wire rope, through which a copper wire runs. The latter affords telephonic communication with the army, from which the observer gives notification of what he sees. If desired, the telephone wire may communicate with the headquarters of the commanding general miles away. Sketch maps can be sent down by the rope.

Man has been trying to fly ever since the earliest historic times. Archytas, a famous geometrical of the Pythagorean school, who flourished 400 years B. C., made a wooden bird, which, as is alleged, flew by mechanical means, its buoyancy being affected by magnets. But it fell to the ground if it could not lift itself again. Under the reign of Nero an inventor is said to have flown in Rome, but he lost his life in coming down. It was said his evil genius tackled him while aloft, taking him at a disadvantage.

John Muller is said to have constructed an artificial eagle at Nuremberg, which flew out to meet the Emperor Charles V. and accompanied him back to town. About the same time a monk named Elmer, flew aloft in a balloon from the top of a tower in Spain. By means of a pair of wings a person named Dante, of Perouse, was enabled to fly, and, while amusing the people of the city with his aerial performances, he fell from the top of St. Mary's Church and broke his thigh.—New York World.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

St. Gothard tunnel is 9½ miles long. Petrifying human flesh is a lost art. Coins were at one time made of leather.

The most frequent crime in California is burglary.

Iron and steel are made by native tribes in the interior of Africa.

It is estimated that the world's cucumbers are worth \$8,000,000 annually.

Real agate marbles are made from agate found in Oberstein, near the Rhine.

A cat with "eight well-formed legs" is owned by Edward Franklin, of Athens, Ga.

The largest locomotive was built four years ago for the Northern Pacific, 225,000 pounds weight.

The Greeks consume annually to each inhabitant five pounds of sugar and one pound of oil.

Engineers on the fire locomotives were equipped with tin horns, with which they warned people from the tracks.

If ancient history is to be taken as an authority, Phyllus of Crotona could clear fifty-six feet at one "standing broad jump."

At Cannes, where the Romans celebrated the worst defeat they ever experienced, there were 148,000 men on the field, of whom 32,000 were killed.

A large elephant had to be killed at Stuttgart, Germany, on account of his temper. A single bullet from a small bore rifle delivered in the forehead dropped him dead.

A remarkable archaeological discovery is announced from Treves, France. In excavating the old Roman wall close to the Moselle, a complete Roman pottery establishment was discovered.

The estimated population of Mexico is about 60,000, while the number of soldiers sent together there last year from all parts of the Mexican world was variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000.

Apprenticeship was made at the New York Postoffice the other day for sorting stamps, and the applicant expressed great disappointment when he was told that the Government did not keep any in stock.

Revenue officers have captured, in North Georgia, the smallest seal on record. It is complete, with cap, tube, and all appendages, and is not over eight inches long.

A colored man working 200 pounds was sentenced for robbing it.

Two Bills Alike.

Young Henry Miller, of New York, got a bonanza when he was paid off the other day. His wages were given to him in the shape of eight new \$5 bills. He put them in his pocket, and some time afterward, when he took them out to examine them, he discovered that two of the bills were exactly alike. The numbers of both were the same. This gives them great value from a collector's point of view. The bills were printed by the Government and issued by the Southern National Bank of New York. The Government number is 476,321. The bank number is 2359, and the consecutive bank number 10,883. When the exact similarity of the bills was noticed it was supposed that one was a counterfeit. Close examination showed it was not. The signatures on both bills are genuine. Plainly there was an error. Mr. Miller says that several banks have offered him a large sum of money for the bills, and that the Southern National Bank told him he could fix his own price and they would purchase. He says he will hold the bills. —New Orleans Piracy.

A Great Loss for Islam.

The famous Mahometan mosque at Damascus, as interesting as it would, is no more. Carelessness on the part of workmen who were repairing the roof was the cause of its destruction by fire. This temple was considered old in the fourth century, when the Emperor Aurelian made a Christian church of it. Indeed, the exact age may be almost determined. For it is said to have been the House of Rimmon where Naaman worshipped with the King of Syria about 894 years B. C. The event is referred to in Kings v. 18. The church, however, a temple of Islam again, however, when Damascus was captured by the Mahometans. Beneath the mosque there was a cave wherein lay a magnificent casket. This casket was supposed to contain the head of John the Baptist. Tradition had it that his head would one day be miraculously joined with the body again and come to life, when he, together with Mahomet and Christ, would sit in the great minaret of the temple and judge the world.—New York World.

A Two-Inch Hole O'er a Mile Deep.

The deepest boring of which we have any knowledge up to the present time, says Berne Scientific, is at Panschwitz, in the District of Ribnitz, in Western Silesia. The depth attained is 6565 feet, and the diameter of the hole is only 2.75 inches. The rock has been temporarily stopped in order to lower special thermometers, which have been made with great accuracy, into the hole for the purpose of obtaining the temperature at different depths. The boring will then be resumed, and it is hoped that a depth of 8200 feet will be reached.

Transparent Leather.

According to the Marguin Pitteraque, transparent leather can now be made. Before the hide is absolutely dry it is placed in a room which the rays of the sun do not penetrate, and is saturated with a solution of iodine of potash. When the hide is very dry there is applied to its surface an alcoholic solution of tortoise shell, and a transparent aspect is thus obtained. This leather is exceedingly flexible. It is used for the manufacture of toilet articles, but there is nothing to prevent it from being used for footgear, and perhaps, with fancy stockings, shoes made of it would not prove unpleasant to the sight. They would, at least, have the advantage of originality.

A Church Made of Paper.

There is a church at Bergen, Norway, made of paper, which can accommodate nearly 1000 persons. The exterior is octagonal, while in the interior it is circular in form. The reliquary without and the decorative stonework within, as well as the vaulted roof, nave and Corinthian capitals, are made of paper mache, which has been made waterproof by soaking in a solution of quicklime, curdled milk and white of egg.—San Francisco Call.

England's Turbids Turbids.

The Haron, the new torpedo destroyer of the British naval force, can steam as fast as a railway train, and can turn with such rapidity in her own length that she would cut a good figure in a marine walk. There are no less than six such vessels in the line of the world, and they are expected to do smart service on occasion. They could catch anything about, or so rapidly retreat. The next was will be increasing in size, says the San Francisco Call.

A New Elevator.

The National Elevator Manufacturing Company, of New Orleans, has completed the first run elevator. The new process of handling iron will greatly reduce the expense. The elevator is fitted with automatic machinery, which makes it safe, and it is expected to be the first of its kind in the world. —New Orleans Times.

WALTER BAKER & CO., STORCHSTER, MASS.

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Your Strength Renewed

AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REGENERATED.

A few bottles of R. R. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and such needs purifying.

W. L. DODOLAN'S RUBBER SHOE. It is the best value for the money in the world. Stands and wears stamped on the bottom. Keep your warranty. Take no substitutes. One trial will convince the doubtful.

With thoroughly clean away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

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"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."

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Our Treatise on Blood and its Disorders mailed free.

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SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

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Say to any druggist, apothecary, or mail order to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 51 Avenue St., New York.

"Say Aye 'Ho' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

S.P.O.C.

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia decided that it is a constitutional to work the public roads by labor. We have not seen the decision and know not on what grounds it was rendered, but the report comes that at a good many places in that State men who were working on the roads ceased work when the news came. There can be no doubt about it being injurious to the constitution, in one sense. The law has much to commend it, and we will continue to work in favor, as it is not likely that our Supreme Court will split straws to the detriment of public policy.

A very interesting editorial appeared in the *Greenbrier Independent* last week headed "Politics in Pocahontas," and it was so comprehensive and inclusive that if any of our country people want to know how they stand they may resort to last week's issue of that paper in which their position is set forth. There is one thing to which we object, and that is the insinuation that we are capable of holding a mass meeting in one district of our county to make nominations for the whole county. This is a piece of political chicanery that cannot be laid at our door this year. Before our people would meet under the odium of so handicapping a candidate who may live in a distant district, the meeting assembled would by motion adopt as means of selection a primary election.

The primary election is impracticable this year on account of the very few nominations to be made. A convention by districts can arrive at the strength of the respective candidates, and leave no disgruntled aspirant to rail on the unfairness of the choice and appear before the public in the objectionable light of an independent.

From what the *Greenbrier Independent* has said, and what has been reported otherwise throughout the county, a wrong construction has been put upon the action of the Democratic Executive Committee at its last meeting, and that is that a mass meeting will be held which will give the district in which it is held an immense advantage. This was not the intention of the Committee, and Mr. Levi Gay, the only candidate at present who is to be in a position to take the benefit of that advantage, has expressed himself openly and in unqualified terms, as against any such means of nomination. The vote will be taken by districts, as heretofore, as a matter of course, at the June court, when a representative body of citizens will be present from all parts of the county.

The cause of financial panics is to be found according to a very able thinker, in the fact, that the annual interest charges on the capital employed in the business of the nation greatly exceed the increase of actual wealth. Consequently when the money owners call in the principal there must be a collapse. In addition to the charges for interest in business affairs, there is the interest for paying debts, and the expenses of running the government. In the past few years the interest charge has reached at thirty billions, for the same period the increase of wealth is estimated at twenty two billions. Then governmental debt has amounted to nine billions in the same ten years. There is seventeen billions of liabilities by which the assets of the citizens of the United States fall behind their indebtedness every ten years. The reader cannot wonder where the Receiver finds his position. A new start must be made, wealth built again, interest and taxes paid again, until another selling time comes and panic follows.

Jeweler Smyth will be at Marlinton for the next 5 days repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully,
M. D. SMYTH.

Commissioner's Notice

Office of Commissioner N. C. McNeill, Marlinton, West Virginia, April 9th, 1894.
N. Frank and Sons estate vs. E. I. Holt et al.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 1st day of April 1894 I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County West Virginia, on the 7th day of May 1894 proceed to take status and report the following matters to-wit:

1st The judgments against E. I. Holt with their interests and costs binding the fund and their priorities, and any other liens with their priorities.

2nd. All debts due from E. I. Holt to whom owing with their respective amounts and interest.

3rd. Any other matter to be specially stated and denied by himself or required by any party in interest to be so stated.
N. C. McNeill, Commissioner
6 98 April 24th

Notice to Lien Holders and Creditors.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt whether they be liens on his real estate or not for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County West Virginia on or before the 7th day of May 1894.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1894.
N. C. McNeill, Commissioner.
6 23 April 24th

Commissioner's Notice

Bowling Spots & Co et al vs. U. S. McNeill et al

All parties interested will hereby take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County rendered in the above styled cause on the 5th day of April 1894, I shall as Commissioner appointed by said court in said decree proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton W. Va. on Friday the 11th day of May 1894 to take status and report the following matters of account:

1st The judgments against U. S. McNeill with their interest and cost and their priorities and any other liens with their priorities.

2nd All debts due from U. S. McNeill to whom owing with their respective amounts and interest.

3rd. Any other matter to be specially stated and denied by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner
6 98 April 24th

Notice to Lien Holders and Creditors.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of U. S. McNeill and all other creditors of the said U. S. McNeill.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said U. S. McNeill to the satisfaction of his debts you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said U. S. McNeill whether they be liens on his real estate or not for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County W. Va. on or before the 11th day of May 1894.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1894.
W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner.
6 23 April 24th

Receiver's Sale!
As receiver for U. S. McNeill I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION ON
FRIDAY and SATURDAY

11th and 12th of May,

the entire stock of goods now in my possession as receiver consisting of every thing usually found in a country store, together with the fixtures consisting of counter and platform scales, showcases, etc. Also the buildings advertised in another column will be sold during this sale.

I would call especial attention to the large line of Dry Goods, Hats and Boots and Shoes that will be sold. This will take place unless the stock is sold at wholesale before that date.

Marlinton, W. Va. LEVI GAY, Rec'vr.

S. W. Holt

My Spring stock of goods is now coming in and will be complete soon, and my customers will find anything they may desire in
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE
HARDWARE, ETC

The finest line of Cigars and Tobacco in the county.

Anyone can be suit-d in shoes, as I have just received several hundred pair of the latest and best styles on the market.

Now is the time to buy your Spring Suit and you can be suit-d and fitted with my complete line of clothing.

Carpenter will remember that my hardware line is full at present and with what they want.

Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.
I will want all the
WOOL
in the country, and pay the highest prices.
Come to Marlinton and see what bargains are kept in my store. As low prices as can be found in the county are guaranteed to purchasers. Our terms are CASH and to responsible parties 30 days.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Attention Farmers!
THE FAMOUS WORLD BEATER
McCormick Binders, and Reapers, and Mowers,
and Binder Twines are Sold By
T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, ACADEMY, W. VA.
A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

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Prescription Druggists,
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Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 64

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Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company.
Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World.
Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies.
Rates at the Times Office.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Second time, Boston, Worcester, Mass. shoes sold at the price \$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress shoes. Second time, Boston, Worcester, Mass. shoes sold at the price \$3.50, \$3 and \$2.50. Police shoes, 3 soles. Best looking shoes in the world. \$2.50, and \$2 shoes, second time at the price. Boys \$2 & \$1.75. Ladies \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75. Second time, Boston, Worcester, Mass. shoes sold at the price \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75. Best looking shoes in the world. \$2.50, and \$2 shoes, second time at the price. Boys \$2 & \$1.75. Ladies \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75. Second time, Boston, Worcester, Mass. shoes sold at the price \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75. Best looking shoes in the world. \$2.50, and \$2 shoes, second time at the price. Boys \$2 & \$1.75. Ladies \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They are offered to sell at a low profit, and no better shoe can be found anywhere. Send for the latest illustrated catalog. Catalogue free upon application.

or sale by BARLOW & MOORE, Edr. ay.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Levi Gay Esq. has an honored up to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

HOME NEWS

—George Friel, of Poage's Lane, shot his finger off last week.

—L. M. Wanch was badly hurt, at Clover Lick, by the upsetting of a wagon.

—Mr. S. W. Holt has stocked his store with the newest and freshest goods seen in this county for a long time. Trade has been very brisk at his place, people coming a dozen miles to inspect the stock. We are glad to be able to claim for one town a first-class establishment like this.

—Robert E. Tobin, one of the most accomplished and best known salesmen, in Ronceverte, is now back in his old position with the well known clothiers, Rodas & Co., and claims he can show the people the biggest and best stock of everything worn by men and boys ever shown in the country, and will highly appreciate a call from his Pocahontas friends, and other surrounding towns.

—The mail service from this point to Mingo Flats will be changed so that the mail will arrive here at 11 o'clock and return as far as Hant's the same day. This gives Edray mail one day earlier, and puts no one to inconvenience. Would it were that a mail in one day could be secured from the rail road here. Would the government object if we were to carry our own mail to and from the railroad?

—The country is full of smoke and where there is smoke there must be some fire. The mountains every where are on fire. It is a well known fact that these fires are not always accidental, as those that "range" claim who say they know that the shepherds of the woods can make stock feed spring up fresh and tender upon the burnt track. It is, nevertheless, a very serious crime to start a conflagration that will burn up a whole country. The man who wrote "Woodman, spare that tree" would have had a fit at the sight of a man setting out a forest fire that was to burn up his neighbors' ones. "Fighting fire" is an art at which mountaineers must needs be proficient. The hot smoke, choking and blackening everything, the wild scraping and raking to make a long clean track to stop the blaze, are apt to drive a man to drink if nothing else. One peculiar peculiarity of these fires is the rapidity with which it runs up a mountain side. — A rattlesnake will kill himself before the fire overtakes him.

PERSONAL.

Page Barlow is at home from the Baltimore Medical College.

Mr. R. B. Mason was in town on Monday. He contemplates moving to Marlinton when his family returns from Kershens, Pa., where they have been spending the winter.

Mr. L. M. McClinton is moving from Huntersville to this place this week. His new home is pronounced the most convenient and elegant of all the pretty cottages built here.

Professor Byrd is preparing for grand commencement exercises to close the present year of the P. M. A.

Mr. Penick Wallace has charge of the McNeill store at present.

Mr. James Gibson, Sr., of Elk, has been very seriously sick.

Brown's, Brady and Backley Mountains recently presented scenes of rare brilliancy from forest burning as witnessed by residents of Huntersville. It seemed light sufficient to read by, as Huntersville's Mountains, overlooking Mr. Carty's residence.

Mr. R. F. Elishman, a citizen of Greenbrier county, now resides with Mr. William H. Clook, on Knapp's Creek.

The Clook Brothers are preparing for a steam sawmill on their premises, with a view to fencing and building material.

Mr. Amos Barlow and lady are off to Baltimore.

Mr. J. J. Beard is visiting Mrs. C. F. Moore at Clifton Forge. Mrs. Moore's health is much improved and she will return with her mother and spend some time in Huntersville.

P. Goldin Esq. has returned from Baltimore where he has been buying goods. It is very likely that he will move his church from Edray to Marlinton.

—The South Third Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, of which the famous Dr. Wells has been pastor for fifty years, celebrates its fiftieth birthday by a Jubilee beginning with today. A beautiful programme has been received here, and among the notable features is a paper to be read, entitled "The Church as it was in my day, by Mrs. Anna L. Price, (nee Randolph) of West Virginia."

—C. B. Swecker will be the auctioneer in the McNeill Assignment Sale.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION CALLED.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee held, on the 30 day of April, 1894. It was ordered that a mass convention be called to meet at the court house of this county on the 19th day of June 1894, (next day) to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Hutton on the 1st day of August, 1894, and to a Senatorial Convention yet to be called. It was also ordered that a mass convention be called to meet at the same time and place to nominate a delegate to represent this county in the next Legislature, a Commissioner of the Public Land and Superintendent of Free Schools. L. B. MOORE, Secretary.

ED. TIMES:—As most of the readers of your paper are aware the law regarding the election of County Superintendent of Schools has been amended so that this office is filled at the regular November election instead of in May as formerly. Why not re-elect our present County Superintendent? He is a young man thoroughly qualified for the position, having graduated from one of our State Normals and is a teacher of recognized ability; and has the educational interests of our people at heart. His administration of the office has been clean and capable; and deserves the recognition of another term. D. L. Barlow is a young man of integrity, and ability, and if there are any reasons why he should not be re-elected they are unknown to the writer. Let others express their opinions through the medium of our county paper.

VOTER.

Administrators' Sale.

As administrators of Caroline E. Warwick dead, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at her late residence near Edray, on Saturday the 5th day of May, 1894, the personal property of the said Caroline E. Warwick's estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Two horse Wagon, Mower, Buggy, rake, and other farming utensils, 2 Horses, 1 Horse, Cows, Hogs, etc.

TERMS: All sums under \$5 cash in hand; on all sums of \$5 and over a six month credit will be given on bond and good security.

ERNA N. WARWICK
JOHN C. WARWICK
Admins.

WANTED, to exchange valuable improved (central location) Real Estate for Timber and Goat lands. Address, H. L. Arrington 413 W Lexington St. Baltimore, Md. Apr. 5-31.

LOBBIAIR.

Winter broke at last we hope. — Fruit all killed. Wheat damaged to some extent.

Hoges and Sons are still sawing in town. Sparks from the engine caught in the mountains to day and fire is raging, and as Mr. T. A. Bruffy says, it only leaves the splinters of the fences.

Miss Eva Blair, of Texas, is visiting in this section.

News source. OBSERVER.

GREEN BANK.

Mr. Will Gibson, of Frost, was in this vicinity last week buying yearling cattle.

Mr. T. A. Williams, of Top Allegheny, was in our village Saturday. John Gafford, of Back Mountain who has been very low with pneumonia is improving.

Died, on the 15th inst at 3 a. m., Mrs. Harriet Ginn, wife of John E. Ginn, after a long and painful illness which she bore with christian fortitude. Her lamp was brightly burning.

James Curry is down with grippe at this writing. PHIL.

DUNMORE.

The weather has been very remarkable for the last forty years.

We understand that the sick are all improving some. Mr. Keeney Hogsett and family are up on a visit.

We understand that there will be a news-paper started in Huntersville soon. Success to the under taking.

Now would be a good time to fix up the roads and some of the bridges.

Mr. Will Keagor and Miss Gerrie Keagor are in town. Mr. Ed McLaughlin has a sheep on the farm.

This seems to be a dry time to fish and trace logs.

McKee & Moore got three wagon loads of goods last week. Rev. J. L. Potter preached Sunday morning.

Mr. Jo Kerr's baby, 5 months old died at Dunmore Saturday morning of consumption.

Mrs. John E. Ginn died at her home Saturday night, aged about 60.

Messrs. Boggs and Anderson passed through town last week with about 100 cattle, bought in Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties.

There seems to be a false report about Traveler's Repose.

Major J. C. Arbogast started for Mountville to die with McCoy.

Mr. J. A. Moore was up last week and bought a fine horse of H. M. Moore.

Hon. J. B. Moore will raise his barn another story; it is another boy. LONG FELLOW.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Office of Commissioner N. C. McNeill, Marlinton, W. Va. April 8, 1894. John W. Stephenson, Trustee.

George W. McDonald and others. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in above styled case that pursuant to decree entered in said cause on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 2d day of April, 1894, I will proceed to my office in the town of Marlinton on the 4th day of May, 1894, to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. An account accounting and fixing the debts and liens on the fund to come into said trustee's hands under "Order of" of the bill, according to priority.

2d. An account of the fund in the hands of said trustee or that will come into his hands under "Order of."

3d. That will be a reasonable fee for the plaintiff's attorney for his services in this cause.

4th. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated. N. C. McNeill, Commissioner.

7th March 1894.

FREE TRIAL. A package of our best... DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 124 N. MAR. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

FOR 6 TWO-CENT STAMPS we will send you a Brilliant Gem of unusual color, and a copy of "The Great Divide," so you can see what a wonderful journal it is, provided you name the paper you saw this in.—It's a real Jewel we'll send you.

—ADDRESS— THE GREAT DIVIDE, Denver, Colo. HOTEL BYRD

The Hotel Marlinton by R. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.

Meals 25c.
Per day \$1.00 & 1.25
Per month \$15.00
Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE

has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

C. Z HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.
per day . . . 1.00
per meal . . . 25
lodging . . . 25
Bath . . . 50 cents per foot.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Deadbody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.
Incorporated March, 1892
Cash Capital \$100,000.00
N. C. McNeill, MARLINTON W. VA.
Ag't for Pocahontas County.

M. F. GIESEY

Office and

Sup int n d n c.

Room, 19, Kelly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

DAYS

HORSE ADD GATTLE

POWDERS.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY PRICE & QUANTITY

DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS,

Hightown, Va

Highland Co.

Will be at Travelers Repose twice a week

DR. H. L. LEE,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Surgeon to the St. Louis Eye Hospital and the Missouri Eye and Throat Hospital, St. Louis. Office in the new Augusta National Bank Building.

—The Photographer at Academy is now able to do your work cheaply weather, weather is not objectionable.

For Sale!

The U. S. McNeill buildings at Marlinton, W. Va.

Consisting of large and commodious store room, ware room, and four living rooms upstairs; and a stable.

Also the old store house now occupied by A. S. McNeill—3 rooms and a kitchen.

About two years future ground-rent contracted for; buildings are owned as personal property with privilege to remove.

Interested parties are requested to call early on the undersigned.

LEVI GAY Receiver.

PATENTS

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? I have been asked this question many times lately. I will tell you what I know. A patent is a right granted by the Government to an inventor for a limited period of years, during which he has the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention. It is a valuable right, and one which should be carefully guarded. I have been successful in obtaining patents for many inventions, and I can help you to do the same. Address: LEVI GAY, Receiver.

PREACHING APPOINTMENTS AT THE MARLINTON CHURCH.

1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. Rev. W. F. Price. 2nd Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. W. H. Hart. 3rd Sunday 7 p. m. and 4th Sunday at 11 a. m. by Rev. C. M. Sarver. 2d Sunday at 2 p. m. by Rev. C. S. Morgan.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

Choir practice Friday night at 8 p. m.

Many Persons are looking for a new and improved method of cleaning their clothes. Brown's Iron Biters will do the work in half the time, and at half the cost. Address: LEVI GAY, Receiver.

VANICOGUE'S STRUCTURE

What is the best method of cleaning your clothes? Vanicogue's Structure is the best. It will clean your clothes in half the time, and at half the cost. Address: LEVI GAY, Receiver.

DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 124 N. MAR. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

WARRANTY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE

STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

Special accommodation for Stallions

A Limited Number of Horses Boarded.

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call.

Young horses brought to ride 7 weeks.

J. H. G. WILSON

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Stabling in the morning and evening.

WAGON & CART HIRE.

Also, all kinds of heavy work.

Address: LEVI GAY, Receiver.

WAGON & CART HIRE.

Also, all kinds of heavy work.

Address: LEVI GAY, Receiver.

The London Times says that in a financial year the past year was the most trying in a decade.

The London Times, commenting on the condition of the Bank of England, says that institution is indispensable to the money market.

Germany has decided that cinnamon yellow is the best color for war ships. The French stick to the gray tint, something like wet salt cloth.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco has recently sent \$42,000 to Canton as a contribution by the Chinese of the former for the evangelization of their countrymen.

W. C. Latta, of Purdue University, is an interesting address on "Farm Drainage" before the Indiana Title, Brick and Drainage Association at Indianapolis, said that uplands as well as lowlands should be drained if good crops were desired.

Navigation of the great lakes during the season of 1893 resulted in the loss of 123 lives. The number of vessels lost was fifty-three, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,258, and valued at \$1,040,400. Partial losses by strandings, collisions and fires bring the total up \$2,112,588. The shallow waters of Lake Erie claimed nearly half the lives lost, Lake Huron being second.

Manuscripts by noted authors have so great a value as autographs that within the past few years some authors have stipulated with publishers that their manuscript should be kept clean—perhaps copied on a typewriter for giving out to the printers—and returned to them, that their families may traffic in them after they are dead, presumably. T. B. Aldrich is said to be one of the authors who always wants his copy back.

In the University Law Review some interesting figures are collected as to the pecuniary value of life and limb as estimated in the courts within the last five years. The value of a life in some States fixed by law, and New York is one of the States which does not allow the recovery of more than \$5000 for the loss of a life in a suit against the person or corporation through whose negligence the loss occurred. This figure seems strangely low, since five times that amount has been allowed in this State as compensation for the loss of a limb. Fifteen thousand dollars has been held not excessive for the life of an intelligent young man in Kentucky, and a verdict for a like amount has been sustained in Tennessee when the life was that of a postman and express agent, thirty-three years old, though a verdict for \$12,000 was held excessive in the same State where the life lost was that of a weak man fifty-seven years old. The courts allow less for the loss of a drunkard's life and more for the life of an industrious steady man. Two lives of children are usually valued at from \$3000 to \$1500. In Illinois the loss of an eye has been compensated for by \$5000, and of two eyes by \$3000. In New York a verdict of \$14,000 for the loss of an eye and disfigurement of the face has been sustained. In this State, also, it has been held that \$5000 for the loss of a hand is not excessive. Two thousand dollars was held to be the proper amount for the impairment of the use of a hand in Louisiana. New York courts have usually been liberal in allowing verdicts for damages. A verdict for \$10,000 for the loss of the arm of an eight-year-old boy has been held proper. Texas juries are even more liberal and the courts in that State have upheld a verdict for \$15,000 for injury to one arm and other wounds. An allowance of \$12,000 for the loss of the leg of a man eighty years old was held not excessive in this State, and one of \$15,000 for an injury to the limb of a woman of twenty-seven was also held not excessive. A verdict of \$12,000 for the loss of a leg by a boy five years old was also approved in this State, and one of \$25,000 for a similar injury was not disturbed. In Wisconsin a verdict of \$20,000 for the loss of both legs of a boy was reduced to \$28,000, and a verdict of \$20,750 was reduced to \$20,750 for an injury to a man's leg in a Western State. The loss of the leg of a boy was regarded as worth \$15,000 in the Illinois courts.

WEATHER BELL.

Her eyes are like the heather on the Norland hills a-bloom,
And her curving lips of laughter like a berry in the snow.
In a mood of crimson gleaming
Lo, her locks of amber dwell,
And I'm dreaming,
Dreaming,
Of my bonnie Heather-bell.
With footfall light as thistle-down she cometh ere I ken,
Her knee is like the breaking of the moon-down in the glen.
A myriad fancies teeming
Feed the flame I cannot quell;
And I'm dreaming,
Dreaming,
Of my bonnie Heather-bell.
Her voice is like the thrush's piping carols in the corn;
Its tender echoes haunt me thro' the night-tide till the morn.
Oh, her dimples softly beaming,
Have shamed me with a spell,
And I'm dreaming,
Dreaming,
Of my bonnie Heather-bell.
—Samuel M. Peck, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE MASKED ROBBER.

BY MATILDA A. WOODCOCK.

NEW YORK EVE had again come, and as usual, a large party of my young people were invited to see the old year out at my uncle's country seat. Right jolly were the last hours of the old year made under that hospitable roof, and the large rooms rang with merry laughter when one of the party was unwittingly caught "beneath the mistletoe bough."
Having wearied of dancing and games, we gathered in the large, old-fashioned hall—another of our time-honored customs—and then, in front of the great open fireplace, piled high with blazing hickory logs, we passed the last hours of the old year in story-telling. One of the most remarkable of these stories was told by my aunt, and I shall endeavor to repeat it as nearly as possible in her own words:
There is always one story which seems to me on New Year Eve and seems peculiarly appropriate to that time, although it is a joyous one. When I was twelve, my mother died, and soon after her death my father sold our old home, and removed to a large farm. I had been born in the city, and until that time had always lived there. I keenly felt the change from the metropolis to the solitude of the country, but fortunately I was fond of reading and was also a great lover of nature, so that in a measure I was compensated for the life which I had left. I saw little of the outside world; therefore the most trivial things became of interest to me.
One afternoon in June, when I had been living on the farm two years, I was sitting on the porch reading a novel and crying over the sad fate of the heroine, when suddenly my attention was attracted by the sound of wheels. I looked up quickly from my book and saw a buggy rapidly approaching our house. My curiosity was at once aroused, and my disappointment and surprise were great when I found that, instead of a stranger driving behind the thoroughbred little mare, Lake, one of our rough farmhands, held the reins. Presently he drew up beside the porch, and his errand was known in a few words. There had been a runaway about a mile from us, and the gentleman who was driving had been thrown from his carriage and severely injured. A neighbor was then called, and a doctor was sent for. The man fell and went immediately to his rescue. He managed to get him to a barn near by and, after capturing the horse and buggy, both of which were unharmed, had driven over to see what could be done. It would be several hours before a doctor could be brought, and he feared that Lake did not like to leave him so long alone.
Just then my father came up, and, having heard Lake's story, said that the man should be brought at once to our house, and ordered one of the men to take the horse to the barn and the buggy to the house. A neighbor was then called, and one of them started, leaving me at home to put things in readiness for the injured man.
Our pretty spare room, with its fresh matting and flower curtains, was the one which I selected for him. It was on the ground floor, and would therefore be most convenient than any other. Our guest, who gave his name as John Graham, soon arrived and was carried carefully to his chamber, and before very long the doctor came. Having set the broken limbs, for one of his legs and one of his arms were broken, and applied some soothing wash to the bruises, he left the patient to our care.
It was many weeks before he was able to move from his bed, but between the doctor's skill and our care-

ful nursing he slowly regained his strength. Remember, my dear, in those days your white-headed old aunt was young and romantic, and a man far less fascinating and handsome than John Graham under such circumstances might have been a very silly head. I confess to you that my head was wholly turned, my heart entirely given away to this stranger. For weeks I was hands and feet to him. Never a wish was uttered by him that, were it in my power, I did not gratify. He was very fond of roses, and every morning I would carry him the choicest from our garden for John's room. I was perfectly delighted when he one day told me that my "cheeks put the roses to shame." It was the first compliment he had ever paid me, and for days the thought of it made me absurdly happy.
At last I felt that John loved me. I never moved that his eyes did not follow every motion, and how the light came into his eyes when I returned to him after some short absence! This was my first love, and by it my dull monotonous life seemed changed into a Paradise.
The weeks glided by. John had recovered and could now leave us, yet he had not spoken of his love; but after a while the words came. We were sitting on the porch in the moonlight, in the same place from which I had seen him carried in on that eventful day when he was hurt. My father's consent to our engagement was soon given, as John's past life, so far as he could discover, was irreproachable, and his worldly prospects were good. Everything went on happily for the first few months, and it seemed that in our case love was to run a smooth course. I must not forget to tell you about my engagement ring. It was one which had been handed down through several generations to John. He had always worn it on his little finger. It was a serpent of silver, its head being formed of an enormous ruby and the tail of small diamonds. Inside the ring was written, "Time reveals all things."
On the day of our engagement John took it from his finger and placed it on mine with these words: "Should I ever love you, love, though years roll between, the sight of this ring will bring me to protect you."
At last my cup of happiness was full, but it was destined to be emptied in a few days. One day, when I was over three months of misery, when John Graham came to see me with his brain stupefied by liquor, and tell how I tried to bring him back, and how he would try and fall again.
At last it came to my father's knowledge, and in one of his fits of fury at the weakness and loathsomeness of my lover, he literally kicked John out of the house. It is enough for me to say that things went from bad to worse. I could love John no longer, after he had sunk so low. I never saw him on a New Year Eve, like this—our engagement was broken. I returned the ring, but John sent it back to me, praying me to keep it, "as a symbol of a love that had once been true."
After this, my health gradually gave way, and our physician advised my mother to take me to Europe for six weeks. We travelled several years and everything was done to divert and amuse me. At first, I prayed to die, but I was young, very young, and as the time passed by, life again became sweet to me. Another love came to me, for several years I was engaged to a young man, but he died of a wild passion of my girlhood, and in your uncle, my dear, I found the perfect love of womanhood.
I had been married a number of years and was the mother of three children when your uncle was obliged to go to California to look after some mines he had started in that State. As he expected to be there for a considerable time, we all went with him, and decided to rent a furnished house in the suburbs of L.—. The one we fancied most was large, and only one story high. It was handsomely furnished, and had a great many acres of ground around it. I, I objected to taking it on account of the lonely location, but the numerous attractions which it possessed overcame this one fault, and before long we were comfortably settled in our new quarters. We had been living there only a year, when one evening I felt as if I had a large lump of lead in my stomach. I was very ill, and my uncle came home as usual, and after he had been in the house a few minutes, he received a dispatch which necessitated his starting off immediately. He was to be gone for two or three days. It was the first time since my marriage that he had been separated, and that night I did feel a little nervous. I went to the nursery and looked at my children, sleeping peacefully, and then, taking a book, I read until I was so weary that I went to bed.
My bedroom was large and had four windows. Two of them looked out on the piazza, and two on a beautiful green terrace. My dressing-table stood between the piazza-windows, and on it was my jewel-casket, containing all my diamonds and several other valuable articles of jewelry. Usually, I kept my jewel-casket locked, and I had just unlocked it when I felt a sudden knock. I had taken it out, in order to get a pin for my hair, when I had been washed in L., and I had forgotten to put it back. After I was safely in bed, I remembered my jewel-casket, but I

eluded that no harm could possibly come to it in just that one night, and thought I would put it away in the morning. I do not know how long I had been asleep, when I was awakened by hearing a slight noise. Opening my eyes, I saw by the light of a dark-lantern the figure of a tall man standing by my dressing-table. My first impulse was to scream, and then came the thought, "If I do that, he will kill me!" Suddenly the man turned, and I could see that he was masked. I shut my eyes and feigned sleep. Stealthily he walked to the bed where I was lying, and, bending over, looked at me, for what seemed, in my agony, to be hours.
"O, God!" I thought, "if he would only kill me now!" But no—he moved softly from my bed, and again walked to the jewel-casket. I could hear him take my jewels, one by one, from the casket, and lay them gently down. At last, the box was emptied, and yet he did not move, but stood as it were by a spell. I felt rather than heard that he was once more coming toward me. Certainly this time he would take my life. I prayed that it might be done quickly; but, no! I must suffer still more. He knelt down and put his face so close to mine that I could feel his hot breath. I was like one petrified. My blood seemed frozen in my veins, and had the cold steel been pressed to my throat, I should not have felt a single pang. My whole being seemed held by some terrible power. At last, he arose from my knees and, going to one of the windows, blew a whistle three times. This is all that I remember. My consciousness must have forsaken me.
When I again opened my eyes, the bright light was streaming through the blinds. At first, I had only a vague remembrance of what seemed to me a dreadful nightmare, but gradually the whole scene of the night before came clearly to my mind and a terror seized me. My children were my first thought. I sprang quickly from my bed, but fell heavily to the floor in a dead faint. The strain had proved too much for me. For days I lay unconscious, only feeling a burning pain in my head; but through God's mercy I was given back to my husband and children—for not a hair of my little hairs' dark heads had been touched on the terrible night. The subject of the masked robber was never mentioned until my health was fully restored. One day I was in my boudoir, idly lounging, when my husband came in and, seating himself on the sofa by my side, took a small piece of paper from his pocket-book. He looked at the paper for a moment, and was covered with writing in lead-pencil. He handed it to me, saying, "I think, little woman, you are strong enough to read this."
It was as follows:
"I have come here to-night with a band of robbers intending to steal and, if necessary, to murder. While taking the jewels from your casket, I came across a ring. That ring saved you. I looked upon your face and a flood of recollections came over me. You need never fear. I love you still. But as I am the thought of your pure mother has never faded, although I am a robber, the memory of you has kept my hands clean from blood. I shall always keep watch over you, shall always protect you, J. G."
So the mystery was solved, and the robber, who had robbed me of nothing, was my old lover, who had come to search his old but not vain, and it was not until many years after that, having been invited to spend a few days with some relatives of my husband's, in the western part of New York State, I again heard of John Graham.
One morning, at my cousin's suggestion, we walked over to the picturesque old churchyard. We strolled in and out among the graves; stopping now and then to read the quaint inscriptions. A simple gray stone, on which was hanging a small wreath of immortelles, attracted my notice. I stopped to see what might be written on it, and then I read the name "John Graham. Died on the Eve of New Year Day, 18—." Beloved of the people. God rest his soul." I asked my cousin if she knew who this John Graham was? And she told me that some twenty years before she was only a girl, and her cousin came into the town. His wages were good, and he said a great many. As he traveled from house to house, staying as was the custom in those times, first with one family, then with another, he became very popular, and was intended to take his small cottage and meet his cousin. He gave his name as John Gray, and he was so self-loving, and also many deeds of charity, that the country folk almost canonized him as a saint. They showed much more respect to him in common parlance, and when at his death an old countryman who had met his heart, with the name John Graham in a woman's hand, and inside, a lock of yellow hair, carefully hidden in paper, on the outside of which was written, "My guiding star." The curiosity of the good people was at its height. The night of the robbery had not yet passed the prison, but was secretly guarded the secret, and to this day the village gossip wonders who "John Graham" could have been. I have never known him to be supposed to be

into such a state of degradation as to become a robber, but I firmly believe that by his after life he made full atonement for his sin. A New Year Eve never passes but that I think of John Graham, and you will not wonder that it is so; for it was a fateful time in his sad life. I felt as though it were almost a supernatural coincidence that it should have been also the time of his death.—Romance.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Eight cubic feet of snow produce one cubic foot of water.
The first electric machine, a globe of sulphur, was made by Guericke in 1647.
In Germany there is a law forbidding restaurants to serve food to people who have eaten fruit.
The apple has a larger proportion of phosphorus than any other fruit, and is, therefore, an excellent brain food.
The average cost of building an English ironclad is \$240 per ton; French, \$275; Italian, \$285; German, \$300.
A wind blowing at the rate of nineteen miles an hour exerts a pressure of but one and four-fifths pounds to the square foot.
The newspapers report the striking of a gas well near Portland, Ind., the daily output of which is over six million cubic feet.
A Japanese novelty is "glass paper," which is said to combine wonderful transparency with unusual strength and tenacity. The material for making it is furnished by a Japanese squall plant.
Sacharine has a rival. A new substance called valin is now being manufactured in Berlin under a patent, and is claimed to be 200 times sweeter than sugar, and free from certain objectionable properties of sacharine.
Railway mathematicians calculate that a train which can speed at the rate of eighty-five miles an hour would require from seventy-two to seventy-five seconds in which to "pull-up" or come to a standstill. It would require nearly a mile in which to stop.
A new process of making rain was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Baudouin. His theory is that electricity maintains the water in clouds in a state of small drops, and that the electricity be discharged the water will come down.
Several farmers who had been summoned before London magistrates on the charge of selling adulterated milk, were dismissed on proof that the thin quality of the milk was due, not to added water, but to the impaired condition of the cows, in consequence of the great drought.
A somewhat widespread belief is that water can be heated only to 212 degrees Fahr. This is true of unadulterated water, but under a pressure of ten atmospheres (150 pounds to the square inch) the water may be heated to 359 degrees, and under sixty atmospheres 531 degrees may be reached.
The best work harder than most people would believe. There about sixty different kinds of steel, and only a tiny morsel of money in each. In order to get enough sugar for a loaf the best must visit about six thousand different flowers, and each bee makes, on an average, twenty trips a day.
He Lives on Monkey Diet.
A recent session of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society at Kansas City was addressed by W. S. Manning, of London, whose card is inscribed, "Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society and Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Natural History of the United States." Mr. Manning's hobby is, as his card indicates, "food reform." He advocates that the human family should live solely on a diet of fruits and nuts, and he practices what he preaches. He said in his address that for eight years past he had not swallowed a drop of liquid refreshment of any kind save a morsel of cooked food. He had subsisted solely on fruits and nuts.
"My breakfast this morning consisted of a half pound of California figs, two small apples, and two bananas cut up together, followed by a tomato salad and a handful of nuts. This meal was eaten raw, so all my meals are."
"What did you have for dinner?" asked a member of the society.
"I have not yet had dinner. I eat but two meals a day. My dinner will come between 4 and 10 o'clock this evening, and will be a repast of the breakfast."
Mr. Manning claims that an exclusive diet of fruits and nuts maintained the batteries that the human body needs, and he claims also that the body fed on such a diet cannot be sick. Mr. Manning is not a crack. He is described by the Kansas City Times as an intelligent, well educated, thoroughly robust man. He has proved to his satisfaction by experience that he can subsist on what he calls "nuts" in a good thing.
The highest natural bridge in the world is at Bixby, Okla., 220 feet long, the water to the bottom of the rock.

MOQUI INDIANS.

THE "OLDEST FAMILIES" ON AMERICAN SOIL.

They Trace Their Ancestry 400 Years—Strange Snake Dances, Tortures, Religious and Curious Customs.

WORK of unique interest is Thomas Donaldson's illustrated report just issued by the Government on the Moqui Indians of the Southwest. It is a large, picturesque volume sent out as an "Extra Census Bulletin." Mr. Donaldson, expert special agent in charge of the investigation, a gentleman of wide experience in Indian affairs and the author of this graphic report, has given the subject careful attention, and presented a comprehensive and authoritative statement of the special civilization of these peculiar tribes, soon to be absorbed or lost in the tide of modern occupation of their vicinity. The volume also contains the report of Mrs. E. S. Clark, notes by Mr. A. M. Stephens, and also reports of Special Agents Julian Scott, Henry R. Moore and Peter Moran, who are artists of reputation. Notes from the works of Charles F. Lummis and illustrative from his photographs are also given. This work will not only be read with interest in this country, but it will undoubtedly command wide reading in Europe.

To white visitors the land of the Moqui Pueblos of the Southwest is a desert of desolation—a wilderness of endless plain, mountains, cliffs and canyons. In the glare of the ghastly white and yellow clay, gleaming under a blistering sun, the average American would not give \$50 and a mule for the entire country. But for their fanaticism and lust for gold it is doubtful if the early Spanish discoverers would have explored the region. Mr. Donaldson says the desert was a terror to the Spaniards, and to cross it was called the journey of death. The Moqui

From the blistering terraces of the cliff houses as Mr. Donaldson says, the vast colorful plain of Arizona resembles the ocean. Heat waves pass over them and shadows of clouds give impression of distant water. There is no life. All nature seems dead. At midday the sun floods the desert with



MOQUI DANCE.

fire. The heat amounts to terror. Here is the land of the mirage. Lakes, rivers, forests, cities and even visions of ships sailing in faraway seas, allure and mock the blinded traveler. But when evening comes all is changed. The wilderness becomes a heaven. Cool breezes steal down from the purple mountains. The sky flames with the glory of the setting sun. It is an arroyo, an ocean—a world of indescribable splendor, shifting every moment until twilight falls and a thousand fading views deepen into enchantment of a spectral, resplendent moon. The world seems Arcadia, but it is a desert still. Only for the mountains and the water flowing from them human life in that weird land would be impossible.

When a pueblo becomes filthy or too small for habitation, or the water supply gives out, the Indians build a new town—the women and Moqui Pueblos doing the work. The pueblo of San

looking from the roof of his house for the coming of Montezuma still is, the sun fades upon investigation into the hungry Indian on the roof early in the morning, scanning the horizon for his goats and donkeys. In some cases the Indians have been driven to the roof for fresh air. The Indians, who are vented, and they are indescribably filthy. Special Agent Moore saw neither sacred fires, Montezuma hunters or watchers in the sixteen pueblos of New Mexico.

The Indians are famous for games and dances and serpent festivals. As "spectacles" the dances are generally failures. The music is wretched, the howling unbearable and the natural grace of the Indian vanishes when the dance begins. The camera destroys all the romance of the dances.

The Indians are experts in handling rattlesnakes. The snake dance is to propitiate the water god or snake deity, whose name is Ba-ho-la-con-ga. The ceremonies prior to the public exhibition of the dance occupy eight days. The priests prepare a liquor which is said to be an infallible antidote for snake bite. When the dance begins and the rattlesnakes nip an Indian on the ear, cheek or breast the antidote renders him poison proof.

Charles F. Lummis describes how the captain of the snake band kneels in front of a booth, thrusts his arm behind a curtain, notices a sack of snakes and draws out a big squirming rattler. This he holds in his teeth, about six inches back of the snake's head, and then stands erect. "The captain of the snake band order steps forward and puts his left arm around the snake captain's neck, while, with the snake whip in his right hand, he smooths the back of the snake's head, and then begins the happy-hop dance of the Indians. The next snake priest draws forth a snake from the booth and is joined by the next antelope man as his partner; and so the ceremony goes on, until each of the five snakes is taken with its deadly snake in its mouth. The dancers hop in pairs from the booth to the dance rock, then north, and circle toward the booth again. When they reach a certain point, which completes about three-quarters of the circle, each snake man throws his snake, by a movement of his neck, down to the rock floor of the court, and inside the ring of dancers, and again he dances on to the booth again for a fresh snake.

The snakes sometimes run to the crowd, a ticklish affair for those jammed upon the very brink of the precipice. An Indian official catches the snakes back again, but if they coil and show fight the antelope men tickle them with the snake whip until they uncoil and try to glide away. Then they seize them with the rapidity of lightning. Frequently the Indians have five or six snakes in their hands at once. The reptiles are as deadly as ever—not one has had its fangs extracted.

At last all the Indians rush in a body to the foot of the dance rock, and there their snakes into a horrid heap of threatening heads and buzzing tails. I have seen a hillock of rattlesnakes a foot high and four feet across. For a moment the dancers lope about the writhing pile, while the sacred corn meal is sprinkled. Then they thrust an arm into that squirming mass, grasp a number of snakes and run at top speed to the four points of the compass. At the bottom of the great ones (large) where the chief snake dance is held about 600 feet above the plain, they release the unharmed serpents. These astounding rites last from half an hour to an hour, and end only when the sun has fallen behind the white western desert. Special Agent Scott says that the speed of the Indians running with the snakes is so great that no man can follow them. During the ceremony the celerity of the proceedings evidently

a religion. The Zonis, in common with other Indians, are very superstitious, and have a horror of a supposed witch. A person found guilty of witchcraft is promptly executed. The mode of execution is extremely cruel. If a victim escapes, his torturers never allow him to return to the country. In 1890 an old woman was charged with bringing a grasshopper plague into the country. She had no defender. She was ordered to be hung up. Her cries were heartrending. A friend cut her down and she ran away, but was followed and killed with a stone. Her son was hanged beside his mother. His arms were bound behind his back with wet rawhide thongs. The sun contracted the rawhide and the lad's sufferings were horrible to behold. He was let down in four hours, and in his agony he asked for a cigarette. Then he was hung up again and after eight hours he died—that is, a friend was allowed to kill him with a stone. When a victim's hands are bound behind him and he is hung to a tree by his hands, it takes an equals the torture of the imagination.

Sometimes this hanging torture is inflicted upon persons from whom information is hoped to be extorted. Unless the information is obtained the victim is left to hang for days listening to a tropical sun, until he dies. Water is refused and the torture exceeds the bounds of the imagination. —New York Press.

Great Gorge of the Lualaba.

The western head sources of the Congo River were visited for the first time by white men, and the story they have told of the great gorge they saw and of the stream that plunges through it, almost as well as an arrow for many a mile, was entirely out of the common in Congo explorations.

Imagine a narrow stream flowing placidly between its rather low banks. It has gradually been gathering volume from little contributions that a chosen or fifteen tributaries have supplied. The channel is quite deep, though not wide. Nearer and nearer the water approaches a mountain pass to the north, which at a distance appears to have no passage through. Suddenly the water rushes into a rift in these hills, and for many a mile it tumbles along, zigzagging between two gigantic, perpendicular walls of solid rock. Sometimes it falls headlong as a cataract, and then again it is merely a rapid, with a speed five times as great as that with which it enters the hill.



ENTRANCE TO THE GORGE OF THE LUALABA.

This great gorge has a tortuous course, bending first to the east and then to the west. It is more over 120 to 150 feet wide, and it rises 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the stream. The walls rise nearly perpendicular in every part, and are formed of bare crystalline rock. Here and there in some little crevice a little soil has formed, just enough for a tuft of grass or a puny tree to take root. At the level of the stream one can see only a little ribbon of the sky above, and at that great height the top of the wall seems almost to touch the one another, and the stream at the top overhanging the edge and shut out nearly every glimpse of daylight. At the bottom of the narrow gorge the little river glides away, sometimes almost with a subaqueous surface, and then again dashed into foam by thousands of rocks, whose tops rise above the surface; and then again the water pours tumultuously over the edge of a declivity, and then lingers on in a series of rapids.

In a distance of forty-three miles the river drops 1500 feet, and then it emerges upon the plain, and, forgetting its mad career, it flows placidly along to join the Lualaba River, and at the junction of the two rivers the true Congo begins. No other tributary of the Congo or even the great river itself, where it tumbles along in rapids for 250 miles, between Leopoldville and Matadi, presents a spectacle so strange and so violent. —New York Sun.

Uses of Peach Stones.

Druggists used to buy peach stones from children, probably to make perfume and flavor from the kernel. Country housewives in the South use the peach kernels as a flavor instead of the extract of bitter almonds. The kernel contains a good deal of prussic acid, possibly enough to make it somewhat valuable. Flaming peach stones might prove profitable, provided the resultant turn into the variety of poisons. —American Farmer.

Restaurants have been established in Boston for women and girls to eat, which furnish a nutritious food for a market.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Uncle Sam has 110 women lawyers. Queen Victoria speaks two languages fluently.

The Czar of Russia's typewriter is his wife.

Sixty-eight Mary Smiths are students this year in Smith College, New York.

The Duchess of York has set up a swing for the amusement of her guests in wet weather.

The Queen of Italy is bringing out a volume of folk lore, the result of her summer holiday.

It is said that fencing is to be the fashionable exercise for ladies this season in London.

Within a year Eleanor E. Grosvenor has become one of the best-known of American illustrators.

The English Queen's favorite wall paper has a bright blue ground sprinkled with white stars.

Miss Clay, of Lexington, Ky., will be a candidate for the office of City School Superintendent of that city.

It is a point of honor that Moorish women never know their own ages. They have no birthday celebrations.

Miss Green, a young lady from Cardiganshire, is the present English governess to the Emperor of Germany's children.

Orffithologists are quoted as estimating the number of birds annually sacrificed to the vanity of the women of America at 8,000,000.

Miss Herbert, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, has a characteristic mode of dressing, and is said to design most of her own gowns.

Katherine Lee Bates, Professor of English literature at Wellesley College, has lately brought out a volume on "The Early English Drama."

Mrs. John Clay, the widow of a Kentucky stock breeder, laid directions in her will that each superannuated animal on her stock farm should be cared for at a yearly expense of \$50 to the estate.

Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, is three years old, and greatly resembles her charming mother in appearance. She is the editor of "Wee Willie Winkles," a paper for children.

The youngest Queen, Consort of Europe, the Queen of Portugal, was born at Twickenham in England. She was the favorite child of the Comte de Paris, and is a brave and graceful horsewoman. She has two little sons.

The widow of Frederick L. Ames has presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in memory of her husband, two life-size portraits by Rembrandt valued at \$10,000 each. One is a portrait of Dr. Tulp, dated 1634, and the other of his wife bears the same date.

Mrs. John Stierwood, of New York City, has undertaken a crusade in behalf of servant girls. Within ten days, she says, she succeeded in persuading eighteen shop girls to take positions as domestics in the country. She then adds, "What one hundred women accomplish in twenty days!"

Next to Mrs. Cleveland's fondness for quaint, old things comes her fondness for clocks, which is fully gratified, as more than twenty handsome ones and many more of a less costly wedding gifts. The clocks are in every room, and are placed so that they harmonize with the other furnishings.

Boston boasts of two young women who are composers—Miss Helen Hood and Miss Margaret Lang. The Apollo Club, one of Boston's musical societies, has set the seal of its high approval upon the compositions of these young women, and musicians praise their work. So far they have both confined themselves to song writing.

The first woman to be appointed upon the Illinois State Board of Charities is Miss Lathrop. In the course of her visits to charitable institutions, fully or partially supported by the State, she has found many abuses, and has appealed to the women's clubs of Chicago and other cities to act, and through their individual members, in the work of discovering and correcting defects of management.

Miss Catherine Hagen recently passed the second highest examination in a class of fifty law students in Brooklyn, and will open a law office in New York, where she hopes to work up a practice among women who need assistance in managing their property. She is the second woman to be admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, and is a graduate of the New York public schools. The first honor in the law class was taken by a blind man.

Miss Sara M. Pollard has been farming with much success for nine years near Danville, Pa. County, Miss. The success has been without her aid, and she has been very much surprised, doing her own plowing, sowing and harvesting. When working on the farm Miss Pollard wears a "broomstick" skirt, short short blouse just below the knee, with trousers to the ankles, and a short tunic she wears the ordinary dress of women.



POBUQUE, THE BELLE OF THE MOQUI TRIBE.

Pueblos of Arizona and the Pueblos of New Mexico mark the northern line of the actual Spanish advance from 1540 to 1821, in the basin between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and they were a buffer in the struggle for control of this portion of the American Continent. After a struggle of 280 years the Spaniard, with his sword, church and missions, withdrew, defeated. To-day the Moqui Indians and Pueblos are almost as the Spaniards left them.

Surrounded by hostile savages and living amid scorpions, rattlesnakes and wild beasts, they wear about their peaceful villages, scaled diary heights and tumbled into canyon walls and made their homes for times of war high above the surrounding country.



THESE ORIGINATORS.

Their homes are practically forts. In recent years, both the Moqui and the wild Teton Indians were around are suggestive of Chinese and Americans, where the wild tribes live "in Angora."

Domingo, New Mexico, has been destroyed by water and rebuilt on different sites four times within 200 years. The Moqui differ from civilized Americans—their women are looked on as owners of all the houses. With water the Indians raise plenty of corn, with cotton, grapes, peaches and melons. In commerce they traffic in fruit, pottery, the skins of animals, garments, rare and curious stones, the flesh of wild animals, arrowheads and weapons of war.

In June, 1890, the seven Moqui pueblos of Arizona had a population of 1996; the nineteen pueblos of New Mexico a population of 9278—in all a population of 11,274. All are citizens of the United States. The allotment of the lands of the Moqui Pueblos (which, in the case of the Pueblos, can only be done by themselves), compelling the holders to reside upon them, would abolish the villages and pueblos, disperse these Indians and make them dependent.

According to Special Agent Donaldson, the older description of the Moqui "village girls" are false. On visiting them after residing long on the subject one feels disappointed. The Moqui pueblos of Arizona are dreary looking and dreary, and but for the bright countenances of the people the scene would be dismal. Their methods and institutions, however, are of interest.

Many of the stories told of these people are legends. According to reports of special agents, the Moqui women are secret lovers of the Moqui Pueblos and Pueblo Indians have gone out, if they were ever lighted, and cannot now be found. The beautiful legend of the Pueblo



CHEROKEE GIRL, PUEBLO OF HILTA, N. M.

kept the snakes muzzled. During the dance Indians were struck by the rattlesnakes and bitten in several places. They drew back for a moment, but continued the dance, and as ill effects were afterward noted. One Indian struck in the nose had some difficulty in shaking the snake off, and he only did so with his attendant's assistance. It may interest missionaries to say that the snake order is spreading among the Moqui. The Indians are very zealous in holding to their ancient faith. Their views on witchcraft almost amount to

April 19, 1894
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a complete stock of groceries of all kinds.

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To all who know themselves to be indebted to the late firm of U. S. McNeill I will say that further indulgence cannot be granted, and all accounts not settled in a very few days will be placed in our office's hands for collection.

Respectfully Yours,
LEVI GAY, Recv.
Marlinton, W. Va., Feb. 29th, '94.

ROOFING Tin, Iron, Steel, felt Roofing, with trimmings, and tools to level or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped every where.

PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Crowsfoot Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION

State of West Virginia,
Pocahontas county, to wit:
Circuit held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on Monday, March 26, 1894.

William Skene's Adm'r.

John T. McFarr and others.

The object of this suit is to enforce the vendors lien retained in an unrecorded deed made by William Skene and wife to Geo. M. Whittever, trustee, on the 2nd day of February, 1891, executed by two heads of the said Whittever, now in the hands of J. C. Rhoads, Sheriff, and as such Administrator of William Skene, deceased, the first bond for \$2500, dated day of April, 1891, and due Jan. 20, 1892, with interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1891, the second bond is also for \$2500 dated day of April, 1891, falling due on the 20th day of January, 1892, with interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1891, which is a fully due and unpaid, by having sale of the land set forth in the said deed, which is a tract estimated to contain 2,000 acres more or less, lying in this county, on the waters of Knapp's Creek, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that George Anna Skene a widow of William Skene dec'd, Virginia Skene, Susan Skene, Mary Skene, Robert & Susan, J. Mary Skene, I. H. H. Skene, Mrs. J. K. McFarr, now Skene, wife of Geo. T. McFarr, are the children and heirs of William Skene dec'd, and Geo. T. McFarr is now co-owner of the same of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 26th day of March, 1894.

J. H. Patterson, clerk.

At Test p.p. April 13-94

CYPHILIS

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, weakness, etc., etc., I will send a valuable treatise (valuable containing full particulars for home use) FREE of charge. I am a practical medical work (should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated). Address, Prof. W. C. POWELL, Houston, Conn.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
The New's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommended.

All doctors keep it \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine and trace-mark and around red line on wrapper.

\$3000 A YEAR! I understand a lady with very little capital and with no special skill, who was tired and worn out, and who had been suffering from a long and painful illness, was cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Rhoads' Colton Root Pills. She is now a healthy and happy woman, and is able to do her usual work. She has been cured of her illness, and is now a healthy and happy woman, and is able to do her usual work. She has been cured of her illness, and is now a healthy and happy woman, and is able to do her usual work.

THE OLD DOCTOR'S Colton Root Pills
LADIES' FAVORITE.
ALWAYS RELIABLE and perfectly safe. The Colton Root Pills are the best medicine for all the ailments of the female system. They are recommended by all the leading physicians, and are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the female system. They are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the female system. They are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the female system.

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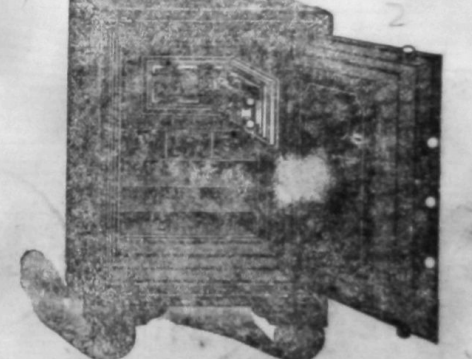
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